1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY	
2	ORTHO BIOTECH PRODUCT, L.P., : Docket No. 2:05-cv-04850(SRC)	
3	: Plaintiffs, :	
4	vs.	
5	: AMGEN, INC., : Newark, New Jersey	
6	: Friday, February 1, 2008 Defendants. : 10:45 a.m.	
7		
8	TRANSCRIPT OF DISCOVERY MOTIONS BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL SHIPP, U.S.M.J.	
9		
10	APPEARANCES: For the Plaintiffs: ERIK HAAS, ESQ.	
11	(Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler) 1133 Avenue of the Americas	
12	New York, NY 10036-6710	
13	WALTER F. TIMPONE, ESQ. (McElroy, Deutsch, Mulvaney & Carpenter	
14	LLP) 1300 Mount Kemble Avenue	
15	Morristown, N.J. 07962-2075	
16	For the Defendants: MICHAEL R. GRIFFINGER, ESQ. MICHAEL F. QUINN, ESQ.	
17	CHRISTOPHER T. WALSH, ESQ. (Gibbons, P.C.)	
18	One Gateway Center Newark, NJ 07102-5310	
19	DOUGLAS E. WHITNEY, ESQ.	
20	(McDermott, Will & Emery) 227 West Monroe Street	
21	Chicago, Ill 60606-5096	
	Transcription Company, VII Transcription Corvice	
22	Transcription Company: KLJ Transcription Service 246 Wilson Street	
23	Saddle Brook, NJ 07663 (201) 703-1670	
24	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript	
25	produced by transcription service.	

		2
1		N D E X 2/01/08
2	OVERVIEW	<u>Page</u> 3
3		S
4	MOTION TO PRECLUDE DISCOVERY By Mr. Haas By Mr. Whitney	6, 36 23
5		
6	MOTION REGARDING DISASTER REC By Mr. Haas	38 43
7	By Mr. Griffinger	43
8	MOTION TO EXTEND DISCOVERY By Mr. Haas	41, 58
9	By Mr. Griffinger	48, 61 62 - Reserved
10	COURT DECISION	62 - Reserved
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

```
3
                                Colloquy
                   (Proceedings begin at 10:45 a.m.)
1
              THE COURT: Okay. This the matter of Ortho Biotech
2
    Products v. Amgen, Docket No. 05-4850.
3
              Counsel, may I have your appearances for the record,
4
    please?
5
              MR. HAAS: Your Honor, Erik Haas with Patterson,
6
    Belknap, Webb & Tyler on behalf of Plaintiff Ortho Biotech.
7
              THE COURT: Good morning.
8
              MR. HAAS: Good morning.
9
              MR. TIMPONE: Walter Timpone, Your Honor, McElroy,
10
    Deutsch, Mulvaney & Carpenter.
11
              THE COURT: Good to see you, Mr. Timpone.
12
              MR. GRIFFINGER: Good morning, Your Honor, Michael
13
    Griffinger from Gibbons for Amgen.
14
              THE COURT: Good morning.
15
              MR. WHITNEY: Good morning, Your Honor, Doug Whitney,
16
    McDermott, Will & Emery on behalf of Amgen.
17
              THE COURT: Good morning.
18
              MR. QUINN: Good morning, Mike Quinn from Gibbons and
19
    also with us is Mary Beth Cantrell from Amgen.
20
              THE COURT: Okay. Good morning.
21
              MR. WALSH: And Chris Walsh from Gibbons also, Your
22
    Honor.
23
              THE COURT: Good to see you as well.
24
              All right. By way of background, counsel raised a
25
```

Colloquy

number of outstanding discovery disputes in correspondence to the Court in November and December 2007. This Court conducted an in person status conference on December 12, 2007. At that time I instructed counsel to meet and confer and attempt to resolve any outstanding discovery-related disputes between themselves.

I also advised counsel to provide the Court with a letter regarding any issue that could not be resolved and that the Court would hear oral argument on those issues.

Counsel raised three outstanding discovery-related issues in their joint submission to the Court dated January 22nd, 2008. The issues are:

One, the dispute regarding the propriety of Amgen's privilege assertions at the deposition of Ed Hansen in connection with the document inadvertently produced by Amgen during discovery.

Two, the dispute regarding which party should bear Amgen's costs associated with the review and production of documents from Amgen's discovery disaster recovery tapes.

Three, the dispute regarding a potential extension of discovery time.

The January 22nd, 2008 joint letter referenced an additional issue raised by Ortho; namely, the propriety of certain redactions in Amgen's document production. Ortho viewed the issue as properly framed and Amgen believed that the

Colloquy 5

issue was inconsistent with the Court's instructions to the parties during the December 12 conference to refrain from making any additional substantive submissions.

The Court was willing to address all the discoveryrelated disputes this morning. Toward the beginning of this
week I asked whether Amgen's counsel could respond to the issue
in advance of today's oral argument. On January 29th, 2008,
counsel advised the Court that it needed approximately seven
days to adequately address the issue. I understand Amgen's
position and decided to proceed as follows:

First, Amgen should submit its response regarding the propriety of certain redactions by Friday, February 8th, 2008.

Second, Ortho may submit a reply by Friday, February 15th, 2008.

Even though we have an outstanding issue, I did not want to postpone this morning's oral argument on the issues that are ready for argument. The Court will tentatively schedule oral argument on the redaction issue for Friday, February 29th, 2008 at 3 p.m., at which time the Court will render its decision on all of the discovery-related issues.

If the Court does not feel the need to hold oral argument on the 29th, it will notify counsel of the same and will put its decision on the record on the 29th.

The Court will now hear oral argument on the three discovery-related issues. First, the dispute regarding the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Colloquy / Argument - Haas propriety of Amgen's privilege assertions at the deposition of Ed Hansen, and in connection with the document inadvertently produced by Amgen during discovery. Let's hear first from counsel for Ortho. Mr. Haas? MR. HAAS: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, Amgen has made as you noted two privilege assertions to preclude Ortho discovery of financial analysis Amgen conducted in connection with its 2007 strategic analysis. The first is the privilege assertion over the document submitted in-camera, and that document itemized financial analyses that Amgen was to conduct in 2007. It was a list of financial analyses done in the regular course of business. There's a list of analyses done, and it identified the individuals, the employees at Amgen who were responsible for completing those financial analyses. Second, Amgen cut off 30(b)(6) testimony at deposition on issues of Amgen's financial analyses which Amgen's own e-mails that were admitted at deposition clearly demonstrate was done as part of its 2007 contract strategy. It's our position that those privilege assertions were patently

disclosing it to counsel. So under that clear and undisputed rule as the facts here play -- as they play out, demonstrate that that

business purposes, Amgen may not shield that analysis merely by

inappropriate. The law is clear. When analysis is done for

```
Argument - Haas
    information is discoverable. And I think there's three key
1
    things to note here:
2
              First, the plain language of the documents. And I
3
    point Your Honor in particular to the document that was
4
    submitted in-camera.
5
              And if, Your Honor, may I approach?
6
              THE COURT: Sure.
7
              MR. HAAS: I pulled these out to make it simpler for
8
    us to do.
9
              MR. GRIFFINGER: Thank you.
10
              MR. HAAS: Of the exhibits that we submitted, Your
11
    Honor, I pulled out the three that demonstrate our points most
12
    succinctly. The first is a document that was submitted in-
13
    camera. Now as I noted, this is a list of financially (sic)
14
    analysis Amgen is to conduct. And if you just walk down the
15
    list, it is evident from the description that these are the
16
    types of analyses that are done in the regular course of
17
    business.
18
              For the first one, for example, how can we get
19
20
    appropriate reimbursement rate to go down with Aranesp to
    improve our family CR?
21
              CR, Your Honor, is a reference to margin. And on the
22
    first page of the first document it's the document with a Bates
23
    stamped AMGM-01557993. Your Honor --
24
              THE COURT: I'm with you.
25
```

```
Argument - Haas
                        Okay. So I'm just referencing the
              MR. HAAS:
1
    individual items --
2
              THE COURT: Sure.
3
              MR. HAAS: -- each one of these is numbered. I'm
4
    starting with the first one. I'm just going to pull a few out,
5
    so we can talk about it. But it says, how do we get
6
    appropriate reimbursement that's our drug, Ortho's drugs
7
    reimbursement down with Aranesp to improve family CR -- to
8
    improve family margin?
9
              Your Honor, that's what this case is about.
10
    about the comparison of margin of Procrit, to the comparison of
11
    margin on their portfolio of drugs. What Amgen is debating
12
    here is an internal business move of how they are --
13
              THE COURT: CR is cost recovery?
14
              MR. HAAS: Cost recovery, Your Honor. That's Amgen's
15
    term for margin to oncologists. How much margin can doctors
16
    make on their portfolio, and that's it. It's a comparison of
17
    their portfolio versus our drug. And what we argue in this
18
    case is that comparison which they -- we contend is an anti-
19
    competitive arrangement, where they've got portfolio versus an
20
    individual drug, well, it's our view that's anti-competitive.
21
    They're saying, how can they improve that situation? So to as
22
    to improve their competitive position.
23
              So that's point one.
24
              And each of these as we walk down are examples of the
```

1 same thing.

Number five, analysis of retail market and benefits.

What are ASP analytics with current retail forecast? How do we ship to retail business? Your Honor, that's an analysis of how to shift share, that's a business analysis. That's an analysis that's important for this case because what they want to do is, they want to build up their retail share because by doing so, that subsidized their price, that subsidized their reimbursement, that improves their margin.

I know this is getting a little bit into the weeds, but that is an issue that has been raised in this case as to whether and to what extent Amgen can raise its retail share to improve their position without engaging in their anticompetitive bundle. Okay?

So it's a business concern.

And each one of these is like this. You turn to the second page, all these initials of the participants, these are individual business people. There's not a single lawyer there. These are individual business people. They look at the support, so they've got who's responsible for this project, who has the support role, who is supposed to be doing the work with the responsible person, and what is the due date for the analysis. All business people, no lawyers, work that has to be done for the business.

Turn to the next page, the third page and we go on.

1.5

What is the value of -- I'm looking at Item No. 10 now. What is the value of selling some Aranesp in dialysis? Can we use it to temporarily boost ASP?

Again, the issue in this case, is there an alternative to the bundle? One alternative Amgen had, rather than engaging in this competitive conduct, was to convert a market from its drug Epogen to its drug Aranesp.

Now what that would have done is, it would have improved their ASP, their reimbursement rate for Aranesp, making them more competitive for Aranesp against Procrit. That would allow them to engage in head to head competition. They wouldn't have needed to bundle.

So what that is, is an analysis of whether and to what extent they need to bundle at all. That again is a business analysis. And I can march through each one of these, Your Honor. Each one if you look at them, the plain language demonstrates.

Yeah, look at Number 19, for example.

THE COURT: Let's look at Number 11. "Can we create a contract based on growth of market instead of share -- and I have a very small version here -- sales that's more litigation friendly?"

And I understand that there are some of these that kind of hedge. But I'm more interested in the ones that may cut directly and have a closer bearing upon litigation.

```
11
                            Argument - Haas
              MR. HAAS:
                         That -- that's an interesting --
1
              THE COURT: Aside from just the use of the word
2
    "litigation."
3
              MR. HAAS: Right. And that's exactly the situation.
4
    And you know what, it goes exactly to what they did.
5
              What they did is, they modeled APC2006. This is a
6
    contract -- this is a document that is in the 2006. It's
7
    contemplating the contract that is to go into place in 2007.
8
    And what they're saying is, we have this -- you know, they
9
    recognize they have a coercive bundle out there.
10
    this bundle that we are challenging.
11
              THE COURT: Uh-huh.
12
              MR. HAAS: And they are saying, all right, what can
13
    we do cosmetically to make it more litigation friendly? And
14
    whether and to what extent is that going to affect our share?
15
    Is it going to make a difference?
16
              So you know what they did, in 2007, they adjusted the
17
    minimum rebate they can earn, that oncology clinics could earn
18
    under the bundle. So even if you don't meet the hurdles of
19
20
    that contract, even if you -- which we say is what really
    drives the coercion, there is still enough rebates under the
21
    new APC2007 for oncologists to break even. They're not going
22
    to lose money on Medicare.
23
              So they did make a change to their contract in
24
```

APC2007. And this is the analysis that led to a change that

25

they actually -- that actually happened. And that -- it's an interesting point because it frames the issue that I think if we step back from why we are looking for these documents, it really demonstrates it.

What Amgen is saying, you can -- you can obtain discovery of what our terms are, but you're not entitled to understand the how or the why. Why and what extent was the financial analysis done to come up with those terms? But the how and the why are the essence of monopolistic intent. That is a key element of the Sherman Act Section 2 claims.

We are entitled to discovery as to the analysis into why Amgen adopted the terms that it did. You can't shield that analysis merely by showing it to counsel. And if the determination was to change your contract because you want to make it more litigation friendly, that can — that goes directly to the monopolistic intent. We're entitled to discovery of that.

So even though just one item brings up this litigation point, you know, taking out -- that's still in my mind, in our view, in our position, demonstrates exactly the point we want to make.

Let me just point out one more because I think it really jumps out to Your Honor. Number 19, conduct market research on what is important to our customers currently. I mean, what is important to our customers currently? That's

what the business concern is all about. Has nothing to do with an attorney/client privileged communications.

And, Your Honor, under the precedent of this Court, we've cited in our briefs, <u>Johns Mansville</u>, a Vioxx case exactly on point. Merely having counsel in the room particularly in the pharmaceutical arena, is not grounds for obtaining protective privilege assertions. It just simply is not. So that's the first document.

Second is -- are the two documents that were admitted at deposition of Mr. Hansen. Now Mr. Hansen was a 30(b)(6) witness for Amgen. So he's not testifying individual fact capacity, but rather as a representative. And it was our -- the deposition we noticed that on October -- or me noticed in September, but it was held on October 30th of last year. It was the first deposition in the merit phase.

Why did we go first? Because we wanted to understand what they did in 2007 because we've had no discovery on that. So we needed to understand what was the strategy and what was implemented.

So what we did is, I asked Mr. Hansen what was the analysis that was done leading up to the contracts at issue.

On Page 147 of the transcript, you'll see that counsel instructed his witness not to answer questions -- and do you have the transcript, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, I do.

14 Argument - Haas MR. HAAS: Here it is. It's Page 147. 1 THE COURT: Okay. 2 "You know, in connection of the analysis MR. HAAS: 3 of APC2007 and the terms thereof, did Amgen run cost recoveries 4 for its drugs in Procrit utilizing ASPs that were calculated 5 under the proposed allocation rule? 6 "I can't divulge that information." 7 Asserting attorney/client privilege, right there. He 8 did it time and time again, and then they took a lunch break to 9 talk about it even further. Gave them the full opportunity to 10 consult with his counsel on the issue, Your Honor. And then we 11 came back from lunch, and on Page 155, he took the position 12 that I'm not -- I can't divulge that information because the 13 only analysis done on that issue, and that issue is a 14 reimbursement issue, it's referred in the parties' papers as 15 the bundle allocation rule or the CMS rule, or the MedPAC 16 issue. He took the position at that time, I can't testify 17 about it because it had nothing to do with our contractual 18 strategy. It was something that was done, you know, with 19 20 counsel. Had nothing to do with our strategy. In fact, that's not true. You know that because they 21 submitted materials to CMS on this very issue. But just 22 sticking with the issue that's important for this case, 23

contractual strategy, I said, are you sure; are you sure that's

your position; you're sticking with it. And that's on Page

24

25

```
15
                            Argument - Haas
    155.
1
              And then I said, all right, well, let's go to the
2
    documents. And those are the next two documents that I gave
3
    Your Honor.
4
              THE COURT: Okay.
5
              MR. HAAS: It's the Exhibit 5 to our November 26,
6
    2000 letter, and it's Exhibit No. 8 to the November 26, 2000
7
    letter. There's two e-mails, both from --
8
              THE COURT: One second.
9
              MR. HAAS: Okay. You'll --
10
              It's in the package I handed up to Your Honor to use
11
    as reference.
12
              THE COURT: Okay. Let me look in there.
13
              MR. HAAS: It's just -- it's right after the one we
14
    were just looking at?
15
              THE COURT: Go ahead.
16
              MR. HAAS: There's two more e-mails.
17
              THE COURT: Yes.
18
              MR. HAAS: But then they have the -- the exhibit tabs
19
    from the deposition. Hansen Exhibit No. 9, and then it's
20
    Hansen Exhibit No. 8.
21
              THE COURT: I'm with you.
22
              MR. HAAS: Now what are these e-mails? These are e-
23
    mails both from December -- from 2006, late in 2006. They're
24
    from Beverly Simmons, who was the head of Amgen's contractual
25
```

1.5

strategy group. It's to a series of people, including Fred Manick (phonetic) who is the key person that was involved in this strategic analysis.

And if you look at the language of the first one,
Hansen Exhibit No. 9, and I'll just read for you. It said,
"The decision was made to extend the current contract for one
quarter, so that we would be able to incorporate any relevant
learnings from the alternative contract strategy team that Mike
Ryan and Fred Manick are leading."

So they're deferring their strategy in order to incorporate, incorporate this analysis.

Their -- "the team is close to bringing the analysis of recommendations to closure. There is one more loose end which will be the MedPAC recommendation relative to the CMS issue of how rebates should be applied to the products in the portfolio contract."

That is exactly what the witness was instructed not to answer on Page 147. That's the issue. "It is expected that this report will come out the second week of January, that recommendation could impact our contract strategy."

So you have an analysis by this alternative contract strategy team that is impacting contract strategy. That is what we need discovery of. That's what this case is about.

The case is, what goes into your contracts? They were talking about the APC2007. It's right up there on the top. The

APC2007 is the contract that's at issue in this litigation. We allege it's coercive and anti-competitive.

So this is an analysis that we need to know, not just what the terms are, but the how and the why. That's what this analysis goes to. Instructing not to answer, showed him the documents, said, well, doesn't this change your, you know, your view? It says right here, done for contractual analysis that came an answer, privileged.

Nothing we did had to do with the contractual strategy. It was all separate privileged. No so. It's right here in black and white, Your Honor.

Let's look at the next one. This is Hansen Exhibit

No. 8. Again, the top e-mail is from Beverly Simmons, head of
the contracting group to Fred Manick, the leader in this
strategic thinking. And the e-mail writes, below that says,

"as you can see from the message from Stewart and Cynthia, a
meeting has been scheduled for Jim." Jim Daly (phonetic), is a
senior executive at Amgen, "for next Tuesday to review clinic
contract options for '07." Again, subject matter is what are
we doing with our contract.

"At this time we should be looking at a couple different scenarios that could drive different contracting strategies. Point one, CMS position fee schedule, burdens Aranesp with Neulasta and Neupogen."

Your Honor, that's the exact same issue. Once again,

1.5

they're considering the impact of that on their contracting strategy. Simply want discovery of that issue. This was a 30(b)(6) witness.

I was seeking to determine how did that analysis impact your contract? Simple issue, simple line of questioning, was foreclosed from looking at that analysis. It's our position that was entirely inappropriate.

So that's Fact No. 1. What was the plain reading of what the document said?

Fact No. 2. Amgen has engaged in this same type of analysis that's reflected in the in-camera document and in the e-mails for 2004, 2005, 2006. And they produced that. When it came to 2007, they said, hmm, let's shield it. Let's show it to attorney, and so now we don't have to produce that? Now we don't have to tell Ortho what our analysis was because we're going to bring an attorney into the room? That's not appropriate.

Your Honor, last night I went out and I just pulled a document -- and if I may approach again, I'll show you just to give you a flavor of what I'm talking about here. And there's many, many documents on this, Your Honor. I just pulled this out last night so we would have an example to look at. But if you turn to Page 8, it's a page flagged for your reference.

This is a document that Amgen produced. It's part of their strategic analyses that were done for its contract in

19 Argument - Haas 2004. And we've got documents from 2005 and 2006 and I can 1 produce those as well. But if you turn to Page 8, it's develop 2 -- I'm looking at the bullet -- second bullet point for 3 example. 4 "Develop strategy in detail to plan to grow. To grow 5 Aranesp share in MCO retail business." Again, contemplating 6 developing a strategy to grow retail business. 7 "Influence MCO transition to ASP reimbursement and 8 position Aranesp favorably." Again, same issues. They're 9 talking about how for contract purposes can we improve 10 Aranesp's position. 11 If we look at the last bullet point. 12 "EPO, develop optimal strategy, timing, triggers in 13 plan for potential ESRD conversion to Aranesp in 2004 and 14 2006." 1.5 That's the exact same issue as Number 10 on the in-16 camera document. That's the exact same thing. They're looking 17 to say, you know, I described to you earlier, Your Honor, 18 should we convert the ESRD segment to Aranesp, and will it 19 benefit and implications for oncology, exact same issue. 20 "Develop optional strategy and planning for managing 21 downside risk of proposed reimbursement changes in 2005." 22 The same issue as Number 2 on the in-camera list. 23 There's a -- I can submit a panoply of documents 24 demonstrating the exact same type of financial analyses done 25

every year in the regular course of business at Amgen for its contractual strategy.

That's for 2007, we don't get to inquire about that? You see, this is vitally important, Your Honor, and the reason why we can't otherwise determine this is because the discovery cutoff was December 31st, 2006. I don't have the documents. I don't have these to be able to go to another source. I have to rely on their 30(b)(6) witness and I was cut off. I don't have the discovery I need in order to fully make out my argument. So that's Fact No. 2.

Fact No. 3, Amgen fully understands this is information that is used in the regular course of business and is fully discoverable. How can we show that? Simply. Let's look at their very own discovery demands.

Your Honor, I've given you two documents here, both of discovery demand made by Amgen. First is a subpoena to a third party. The third party they subpoenaed was an entity known as CRA that conducted analysis on Ortho's behalf.

So if you look at Request No. 18 of this first demand, and I'll give you the page number. It's Page 8. It's the very last page before the --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. HAAS: -- yellow slip. Demand to CRA, Ortho's agent in some respects in this regard.

"All documents concerning any efforts by you, Ortho,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

21 Argument - Haas or any other person to determine the affect on Procrit sales or red blood cell grow factor sales, generally of any of the following market events: One, the issuance of in January 2007 of the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission's report entitled 'impacted change in Medicare payment on parts to be dry.'" That's the MedPAC, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, that's MedPAC. THE COURT: Uh-huh. Uh-huh. So we saw that reference earlier, same MR. HAAS:

They're demanding from us the same analysis that we sought discovery of them. They said, no, you can't get it because it's attorney/client privilege. It's not. regular course of business financial analysis used for the business. It can't be shielded simply because you bring an attorney into the room.

Second and third issues are the same, Your Honor. CMS proposed adoption of an allocation of price concession of drugs under a bundled arrangement. Same language as in the earlier documents we looked at, Your Honor, for the purposes of calculating ASP. So that's their request to our agent.

More recently, Your Honor, Amgen just commenced depositions with this fairly extensive 30(b)(6) notice, and if you would look among the 20 topics -- I don't know if you could call it the most narrow request -- but if you would look at Topic No. 11, again, it's almost a mirror image request.

```
22
                             Argument - Haas
    they're seeking testimony of our witnesses, our 30(b)(6)
1
    witnesses.
2
              Really ironic, Your Honor. When I asked the question
3
    of their witnesses, I get cut off. They're asking the same
4
    thing from my 30(b)(6) witness? From Ortho's 30(b)(6) witness?
5
    It's the exact same wording. "All efforts by Ortho to
6
    determine and forecast the effect or potential effect on
7
    Procrit sales or red blood cell grow factor sales generally of
8
    any of the following events:
9
              "One, the issuance in January 2007 of the Medicare
10
    Payment Advisory Commission report, the MedPAC report.
11
              "Two, CMS's proposed adoption of an allocation of
12
    price concession on drugs sold under bundled agreement."
1.3
              Your Honor, the exact same query. They fully
14
    understand work that done in the regular course of business for
15
    developing contracts and contract strategy. It's a very
16
    central issue in this case. And we would submit that it should
17
    be deemed discoverable and Amgen should be ordered to produce
18
    the information.
19
20
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. HAAS: Thank you, Your Honor.
21
              THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Haas.
22
              Mr. Griffinger.
23
              MR. GRIFFINGER: Mr. Whitney will present this
24
    argument, Your Honor.
25
```

23 Argument - Whitney THE COURT: Thank you. 1 MR. WHITNEY: Good morning, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Good morning. 3 MR. WHITNEY: Your Honor, there's three simple 4 reasons why Ortho's motion to compel should be denied. First, 5 Amgen's privilege assertions were very limited in scope. 6 they have been fully supported by sworn testimony of two senior 7 executive contracting personnel at Amgen. And, three, they are 8 entirely consistent with the governing law of this circuit. 9 In Mr. Haas's presentation, he's attempting to ignore 10 entirely the sworn testimony and the evidence we have presented 11 in support of our privilege assertion. He did not once mention 12 the very detailed affidavit or declaration of Fred Manick which 13 sets forth in very careful detail the creation of the document 14 that Mr. Haas is challenging. 15 And the reasons why it was created; namely, for the 16 purpose of seeking legal advice from Amgen's inside and outside 17 lawyers regarding potential regulatory changes, potential 18 competitive responses, and the impact of those potential 19 20 changes on a number of legal issues, including the instant litigation. 21 The testimony of Mr. Hansen and the testimony of Mr. 22 Manick are clear, they're unequivocal, they're consistent, and 23 they're uncontradicted that the analysis Mr. Haas is seeking, 24

contrary to his repeated assertions, did not, Your Honor,

25

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Argument - Whitney

24

impact in any way the terms of APC2007, the contract that is 1 now at issue in the litigation and the contract about which Mr. 2 Hansen was the 30(b)(6) deponent.

In terms of the first issue, Your Honor, the scope, I think it's important to put a little context around this deposition of Mr. Hansen and the contracting scenario generally. Mr. Hansen was designated as the 30(b)(6) representative of Amgen for the structure and development and implementation of APC2007, Amgen's latest contract. contract was developed and approved by the pricing committee in May of 2007, and it was implemented in the marketplace in July of 2007.

The events at issue here about which Mr. Haas is submitting documents, relate to various contingencies occurring during the course of 2006. There were two primary contingencies that Amgen was facing in 2006. One was, what would happen if Ortho prevailed in this litigation? What impact would that have on Amgen's contracting strategy? And as you might imagine, Your Honor, Amgen sought legal advice regarding that issue. That occurred during the summer of 2006. As you may know, this case went before Judge Chesler for a preliminary injunction hearing in June of 2006, and the ruling came down in the fall of 2006.

The second contingency, Your Honor, is the announcement in October of 2007 by CMS which is the government

agency responsible for setting reimbursement for the drugs at issue in this case.

In October of 2007, CMS addressed an issue that Ortho had been extensively lobbying on. And that is whether or not discounts in a bundled contracting arrangement should affect the rates of reimbursement for all of the products within the bundled contracting arrangement.

So the second contingency Amgen's faced in the fall of 2007 was, what if Ortho and its lobbyists prevailed on that front and CMS actually adopted a policy shifting the discounts in that regard? Recalculating or reallocating the reimbursement rate from one product to the other?

CMS did not act in October of 2007, and in fact did not act any time prior to the launch of APC2007 in July of 2007. No action was taken on this issue.

So what you have, Your Honor, is Amgen at that time addressing a contingency of Ortho and their lobbyists prevailing on CMS down the road and winning and obtaining a rule or a regulation or a program change that would have required the reallocation of discounts.

They sought legal advice on that issue as you might expect. How such a regulatory environment might affect potential competitor responses of Ortho and of Amgen. How those competitive responses might be viewed in the new regulatory environment. Legal issues relating to those

competitive responses including, of course, the impact on the instant litigation, which as you noted is referenced on a number of occasions in the document itself.

THE COURT: Mr. Whitney, let me just ask you a few questions here.

The advice or the questions being posed, are those legal questions or business questions? Are you saying that the Amgen personnel here were seeking information and advice with regard to what would happen legally, or are we saying what approach should we approach as a business strategy? Because they're two very different questions in my mind.

MR. WHITNEY: You're absolutely right in framing the question that way, and the answer is clear. They were asking legal questions. They were asking the legal team at Amgen, what -- what would the legal implications be of certain competitive responses? They weren't asking the legal team to come up with competitive responses. This is an extremely dynamic, it's an extremely complicated competitive environment made complicated by the reimbursement scheme, by the nature of the purchases, and the competition.

It is, I can say personally, extremely difficult to understand as an outsider, as a lawyer all the nuances that go into the competitive decision-making. It is imperative as Mr. Manick sets forth in his declaration that lawyers have that nuance understanding of what exactly is going on in the

marketplace, what could change in the marketplace, how the two competitors could respond to one another, in order to be able to give informed intelligent and useful legal advice.

And it is clear, and Mr. Manick's declaration that Mr. Haas ignored entirely throughout his lengthy presentation. It's Exhibit 4, and I can hand up another copy for Your Honor.

THE COURT: I've reviewed it at length.

MR. WHITNEY: It makes perfectly clear, Your Honor, that the purpose of all of the analyses set forth in the document that Mr. Haas referenced, was in fact performed for the purpose of educating the lawyers about potential competitive responses and a listing from the lawyers, legal advice about the potential implications of engaging in any of those scenarios set forth on this document. The legal implications of that, how that could affect, among other things, the instant litigation.

You noted litigation's referenced in Line 11. It's also referenced in Item 4. But the bottom line here is, the lawyers couldn't understand the dynamics of the marketplace without being presented this information. And what Mr. Manick says and what in fact happened despite Ortho's refusal to acknowledge it, is that Amgen said when this rule came out and they -- and what the team said was, we're looking at the issue. There's a potential down the road that we may act on this issue.

So what Amgen said, we need to figure out if they do act, what would it look like, what could we do, what might Ortho do, and is any of that going to impact the legality of our contracting arrangement? And the impact to this -- the course of this litigation.

So they put together a team of business people and legal people to provide a forum where information could be shared confidentially from business people to legal people, to elicit, to, one, inform the legal personnel about how this would have worked; and, two, elicit from the lawyers their best informed judgment about whether or not any potential competitive responses would impact the legality, any legal issues relating to Amgen's contracting scheme, or could impact this litigation.

And Mr. Haas ignores the fact that Mr. Manick in his declaration of Paragraphs 17 and 28, and Mr. Hansen in his testimony repeatedly stated in no uncertain terms that this analysis, this hypothetical potential analysis done solely for the purpose of getting the lawyers up to speed in getting legal advice in return was not used in developing the terms of APC07.

And if -- Mr. Haas referenced Mr. Hansen's deposition transcript. If you look at Page 155, his testimony could not be more clear on this point. Although he repeats it several times in response to several questions from Mr. Haas, but he says, the analysis of the proposed CMS bundle allocation was

not done for the purposes of the APC07 contract. And it did not affect the terms of the APC07 contract.

And, Your Honor, there's a simple reason for that. There was no reallocation change that occurred prior to the development, the approval, and the launch of APC2007 all of which occurred by July of 2007 by which time CMS had not in fact acted to reallocate any discounts for the purposes of calculating reimbursements of the various drugs.

So what Mr. Haas is trying to do here is, take the issue completely out of context. He's also trying to take the deposition entirely out of context.

Mr. Hansen was designated solely to testify about the development of APC2007. He sat for seven hours. There's over 300 pages of his transcript. He did not refuse to answer a single question about APC2007. He testified about its structure. He testified about its development. He testified about its implementation. We've produced the initial pricing committee dec from November of '06 regarding APC2007. We've produced the final pricing committee dec from May of 2007 which included all the business analytics related to the development of APC2007.

Mr. Haas did not ask a single question regarding APC2007, as opposed to these two other contingencies that counsel either instructed Mr. Hansen not to answer, or that in fact Mr. Hansen did not fully answer as Amgen's representative.

In essence, Mr. Haas is trying to compel testimony that doesn't exist. He's trying to ignore the uncontroverted testimony of two Amgen individuals, the one who implemented APC2007, and the one responsible for the entire contract and pricing department that both stated in no uncertain terms, that the contingency analysis that Mr. Haas is talking about did not in fact impact and was not used to develop the terms of APC2007.

THE COURT: Mr. Whitney, can you address for me Mr. Haas's point with regard to Mr. Hansen being precluded from answering a question that was specifically speaking to the contract strategy? And I believe it was in response to a question from -- or an e-mail from Mr. Hansen's boss that was dated December 7. It was in the transcript, and Mr. Haas raised it in his opening argument, and I was particularly concerned or wanted to know more about the instruction there, and the answer why he couldn't answer that?

MR. WHITNEY: I believe, Your Honor, just so the record is clear, that you're referring to what was marked at Mr. Hansen's deposition as Exhibit 9. Is that correct?

THE COURT: No. I believe it was Exhibit 5. Let me just find it first and I'll lead you to the precise area.

MR. HAAS: To help you out, that, Your Honor, it's Exhibit 5 to the November 26th letter and it is Exhibit No. 9 to the Hansen exhibit.

31 Argument - Whitney THE COURT: Okay. 1 So you're both right. MR. HAAS: 2 THE COURT: Thank you. 3 MR. WHITNEY: Thank you, Mr. Haas. 4 MR. HAAS: For the record did help, Judge. 5 In connection with this e-mail, what MR. WHITNEY: 6 this e-mail states from Beverly Simmons is that the work being 7 done on the alternate contract strategy team could -- could 8 impact the development of APC2007 because at that time no one 9 knew whether in fact CMS was going to act and reallocate the 10 discounts prior to the launch of APC2007. 11 And it says, it refers to potential relevant 12 learnings from this contingency analysis centered around the 13 potential future action of CMS. 14 Well, obviously if CMS acted, then that relevant --15 that analysis might later become relevant to the development of 16 the contract. In fact, we know CMS did not act prior to the 17 launch of APC07, so there was no relevant learnings, in the 18 terms of Miss Simmons, to be used in the development of Amgen's 19 20 contract. And that's exactly what happened and that's what Mr. Hansen testified to. 21 His testimony is clear on several points in the 22 transcript, Your Honor, that key -- none of the analyses 23 regarding the CMS bundled reallocation that may be referred to 24 here by Miss Simmons was used at all for the purposes of 25

developing APC2007. So any analysis done in that group as set forth clearly in Mr. Manick's declaration was done solely to receive legal advice regarding potential and future competitive responses if and when CMS were to act in the future regarding the reallocation of the discounts.

Does that answer your question, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I think I'm well on my way to getting there, sir. Thank you.

MR. WHITNEY: In terms of -- a couple of points I just want to highlight regarding Mr. Manick's declaration. And just to make it clear that we have satisfied the elements of privilege under the law of this circuit. And for that I think in the papers submitted to the Court is set forth in Ford Motor Company case, (3rd Cir. 1997), which I'm sure you're familiar with. And, again, Ford Motor states very clearly, that it's not the form of any analysis that governs the relevant inquiry. In that case, the District Court refused a privilege claim because it found the documents at issue related to business matters or purely factual matters.

The Third Circuit reversed that refusal to honor a privilege claim in that circuit and rightly found that the inquiry is not what the document looks like or what's contained in the document, but why the document was created and why the analysis referred to in the documents wasn't -- was contemplated at all.

And there's only one reading of the record we have in this case before Your Honor with Mr. Hansen's testimony and Mr. Manick's declaration and that is, all of the analytics referenced in the document, even though they clearly relate to business matters, Mr. Haas was right about that. But the analytics were done in that case for the purpose of seeking legal advice. And whether you apply Ford Motor, or you apply the test in Vioxx, you apply the test in any case, the fact that legal advice and the desire to get legal advice motivated the creation not only of that document, but the running of those analytics make them privileged.

THE COURT: If analytic -- let's just move away from the facts here, for just a quick second.

If a company puts together a business plan every single year and on a given year, they decide to run their business plan by their legal department to inquire from the legal department whether or not this is a sound business plan, if there are any potential liabilities here, just to elicit some legal advice, does that then make that document privileged?

MR. WHITNEY: In the scenario you just described,
Your Honor, it doesn't sound like it to me because they would
have created that business plan even if they weren't concerned
about getting legal advice. That's very different here because
this contingency came about and Amgen said, we need to get

34 Argument - Whitney legal advice on the potential ramifications of the contingency, 1 and then engaged in this analysis. 2 It's very different. Mr. Haas is trying to draw a 3 comparison back to earlier contracting analysis. 4 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 5 MR. WHITNEY: It's an entirely different animal here 6 because we have a contingency that did in fact occur prior to 7 the launch of the contract. 8 In earlier documents he referenced, the regime change 9 in reimbursement, A, was certain; B, there weren't nearly the 10 legal issues at play in that respect. That was pre-litigation 11 obviously. It was pre-ruling in this case. 12 So this was a unique situation because there was a 13 unique contingency and a unique desire to get analysis from the 14 legal department on that contingency. 1.5 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. HAAS: Your Honor, may I make two quick points? 17 THE COURT: Let me --18 MR. HAAS: I'm sorry. I thought you were done. 19 20 MR. WHITNEY: In terms -- and, again, I just want to make the record clear as to what Amgen has produced in 21 conjunction with APC2007. Amgen has produced all the business 22 analytics that were called for pursuant to the cutoff deadline 23 in this case. It has produced a 30(b)(6) deponent. It has 24 provided full testimony on that. It provided initial 25

1.5

contracting ideas for APC2007 in August 2007, in November -August 2006, rather. November of 2006, provided the final
pricing committee dec in May of '07. Provided the final
contracts. It provided -- it has not withheld any documents
relating to the development and the structure of APC2007. And
I think that it's important that the record be clear on that,
despite arguments of counsel.

So I think basic -- on the record before Your Honor, there, again, is only one conclusion, that the document and the -- that Mr. Manick created, was created for the purposes of seeking legal advice. Under the law of this circuit, that document is protected.

Similarly, Mr. Hansen's limited -- the limited instructions at Mr. Hansen's deposition to refrain from divulging attorney/client privilege, and that was all that was done. And they're very few in the course of the seven-hour deposition were properly made because the two contingency areas about which he said, the analytics were protected. Each of those scenarios, one, was run for the purpose of seeking legal advice regarding the impact on this litigation; and, two, did not affect the final terms of the contract which Amgen has fully produced.

Mr. Haas cannot now sit here and complain about the discovery cutoff he, himself, proposed and agreed to. That is not the fault of Amgen, and it certainly insufficient to

```
Argument - Whitney / Haas
                                                                  36
    undermine are legitimate, are well supported and are judicious
1
    privilege claims.
2
              THE COURT: Okay.
3
              MR. WHITNEY: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
4
              THE COURT: Thank you.
5
              Mr. Haas, I'm -- you're invited to make a few
6
    comments, but we do have other arguments to get to, so I'm
7
    going to --
8
              MR. HAAS: Two short points.
9
              THE COURT: -- urge you to move along.
10
              MR. HAAS: I'll be -- I'll be very brief, Your Honor.
11
              THE COURT: Sure.
12
              MR. HAAS: You asked whether there were legal
13
    questions presented by the document, Mr. Whitney focused on the
14
    CMS issue. But just to make sure we're absolutely clear, if
15
    you look at 7, "What is the impact of casing top accounts, if
16
    you assume competition with -- countered with added discounts?"
17
    That has nothing to do with a legal issue. It's a business
18
    analysis we looked at before. The "what is the impact on our
19
    customers?" That's a business issue.
20
              The test, Your Honor, is a but for test. Wouldn't
21
    the analytics be done but for the legal advice? The answer is,
22
    yes. These are all business and analytics. Even the CMS
23
    proposal letter.
24
             And how do you know that? Two things, first of all,
25
```

they did submit a proposal to the CMS. They did lobby against this change. They had to do the analytics anyway. That's number one.

Number two, they're asking for the same thing from us. It's the type of analysis that they fully understand is discoverable.

The second thing Mr. Whitney said that was import that this had no impact on contract strategy, going back to the e-mail that we looked at, it says right on the face, this -- the e-mail that he just referred to which is Exhibit 5 and the Exhibit 9 to the Hansen deposition. The decision was made to extend the current contract for one quarter. To incorporate the relevant learnings from the alternative contact strategy teams.

It had an impact on contract strategy. That's why they want to know how it impacted ours. We had documents through December 26, 2006. Nobody's disputing the cutoff date. We're merely seeking to get the discovery we need through 30(b)(6) testimony in order to properly litigate this case.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's move to the final two arguments. I want to hear them together from both sides. And those arguments relate to the dispute regarding which party should bear Amgen's costs associated with the review and production of documents from Amgen's disaster recovery tapes,

as well as the dispute regarding the potential extension of discovery time.

MR. HAAS: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

With respect to our motion to compel the backup tape discovery, Your Honor, Amgen is making an unprecedented position. Amgen is taking the unprecedented position that Ortho should bear the cost of its attorneys' review of documents that have already been converted from inaccessible to accessible format. There has been no Federal Court decisions that we have found, and we have looked that has shifted the cost from the respondent to the requester as a condition of receiving information from backup tapes.

Quite to the contrary, the cases that have looked at that issue have said in some circumstances it may make sense to shift the cost of converting inaccessible data to accessible format in some circumstances.

In the <u>Zuba Lake</u> (phonetic), of course Your Honor knows is the seminal decision there, and the Court goes through a number of factors and they weigh things such as, you know, what is the wherewithal of the individual to actually pay for them? And so in some circumstances, they say it's a big corporation, from any backup tape from a little company that you're going to have to pay the cost of converting. But in those same cases, the Courts are clear, under no circumstances. That's the wording in the cases. Under no circumstances are

1.3

1.5

attorneys' review costs to be shifted. Under Federal jurisprudence, the rule is, each party bears the cost of its own attorney/client attorney review of its own documents.

Now consistent with the Federal rules, the parties agree, they also have an agreement here. So we have the Federal rules and we have an agreement that the only costs that are going to be shifted are the recovery costs, and that's Exhibit B to our letter.

Exhibit C to our letter demonstrates that Amgen fully understood that that did not include attorney review costs.

Attorney -- Exhibit B was an itemization by Mr. Walsh of what the cost Ortho had to bear in order to get these documents.

Now this is the beginning of the process.

So we said, what -- what is this going to cost us?

And we started with a large number of tapes. We brought it down to one. We brought it down to one that was created before this litigation started because we wanted documents that were kept in the regular course of business before the inception of the litigation. So we brought that all down and we said, how much is this going to cost? And there was an itemization of all of the costs involved, that itemization did not include attorney review cost. Consistent with the Federal rules, consistent with our stipulation which is in Exhibit B, that itemization has had nothing, nothing about attorney review costs being shifted from Amgen to Ortho.

But twice thereafter, and that's Exhibit D and E to our papers, that agreement was amended because Amgen said, well, we want you to pay for something else; we want you to pay for something; well, we made a mistake, we left something out in the first one. And so you might see it in the papers, they asked for kid glove service, for example, the cost of shipping the tapes from one office to another, even though every single paper of the other 50 million pages of documents in this case has been sent by fed-ex in a CD, they said, no, no, no. In order to get your backup tapes, we have to have a security officer with white gloves they call it. It's the white gloves office service and they'll ship it by a security car from one site to another. Fed-ex wouldn't suffice.

But it was of the amount which would have cost more for us to litigate it and to avoid bringing unnecessary issues to Your Honor, we said, okay, we'll pay for that. But this is too far. They have now asked for us to pay for the attorney costs, their own attorneys' review of documents as a condition of producing documents we're entitled to, highly relevant, it was agreed from day one that the parties would retain this document in order for it to be produced, we stipulated exactly what it was that we were to produce and the Federal Rules of Evidence are clear -- that Federal procedures are clear, there should be no shifting of attorney review costs in order to get that which you're entitled to.

So we respectfully submit that Amgen should bear its own costs. These documents that are already converted should be treated like every single one of the 15 million pages that have been produced. Amgen should bear its own costs and should produce the documents, so we can move forward with the litigation.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Please address also at this time, Mr. Haas, the proposed extension of discovery at the time, or discovery time.

MR. HAAS: Your Honor, the last time we were in chambers, I went through the whole history of the case. I'll run through that again for you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HAAS: But my point there was, enough is enough. I think that's where I left off. Is that we've been litigating this case for three years, we've gotten endless, endless discovery, but just to squarely put a little coin on it, we were just dealing with this issue in October. We were before Magistrate Falk, Amgen said, we need a six-month adjournment of the trial schedule. Six months adjournment premised on the fact, well, there's been a delay in the discovery production. We need additional time for the documents that are to be produced up to the end of October. The custodian files, we need to have more time to review those, and Magistrate Falk

Right? That was in October.

Argument - Haas

said, you guys go back, solve your redaction issues and don't bring them to the Court, solve them and produce them. And Amgen said, well, we need to be able to review those too.

So they moved the schedule six months and adopted the schedule Amgen proposed on that premise. Nothing has changed since then that militates an adjournment of this schedule. We have -- Ortho has complied fully with the agreement. As of October 31st, we discussed this last time, we've produced 30 -- the files of 30 out of 31 custodians, over 11 million pages. There was one custodian that they discussed. His family had a death in the family, he moved, his computer crashed, perfect storm, but that was one. It was produced by the end of the time, by the way.

But 30 and 31 custodians. All of that was requested by the end of October. Then we unredacted documents and we listened to Magistrate Falk and we had indeed, we got the letter from opposing counsel, said, well, you're producing documents that say redaction all over it. Said, well, the Magistrate Falk said, go back. You better be darn sure that you're not standing anything that shouldn't be redacted. So we just unredacted those. If there was a question, we pushed it out.

We did what we were supposed to. Amgen took a different tact -- oh, and by the way, the other thing he did,

```
43
                      Argument - Haas / Griffinger
    we commenced depositions on October 3rd. Amgen did unredact
1
    the documents and since we have the issue that's going to come
2
    up before Your Honor now. And we're going to have other
3
    redactions because --
4
              In any event, they didn't unredact. They didn't
5
    commence depositions. They didn't commence depositions in
6
    October when we did. They waited until a couple weeks ago.
7
              But the unilateral election not to proceed with
8
    discovery is not grounds for adjournment. They have had more
9
    than enough discovery since October 2007 to proceed with this
10
    case. Nothing has changed since. Everything is going
11
    according to the schedule that they proposed.
12
              Your Honor, we would strongly urge that there be no
13
    adjournment at trial, so that we can get this case tried this
14
          That's what the schedule calls for.
    year.
15
              THE COURT: Thank you.
16
              MR. HAAS: Thank you, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: Mr. Griffinger.
18
              MR. GRIFFINGER: Good morning, again, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: Good morning.
20
              MR. GRIFFINGER: I'll address the disaster recovery
21
    tape issue first. And you have letters on that.
22
              I do have a handout, if I may approach?
23
              THE COURT:
                          Sure.
24
              MR. GRIFFINGER: It's sort of lays out in a little
25
```

Argument - Griffinger 44

1 | bit more detail in color.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HAAS: Thank you.

MR. GRIFFINGER: And there's a history on this, and that's why I've taken the time or our team has taken the time to put together this little flow chart for Your Honor, and I think it tells a very compelling story.

What is this about? This is about litigation -- prelitigation disaster recovery tapes. In other words, tapes that were prepared at Amgen before this litigation was begun in late October of 2005.

At the outset of the case, we set aside as we say there about 14,000 disaster recovery tapes. Ortho said, well, we want three days of your disaster recovery tapes and we estimated that at approximately 3,000 tapes. And we told them as we told Your Honor in one of our letters that our estimated cost at that time was about a million dollars. And we said, but we can help you out on this. We can make life a little simpler for you because we have what are called catalogue tapes, which I understand are something like a table of contents or an index. So that would enable you if we restore those for you, which were also disaster recovery tapes, you can take a look at those and decide which tapes you want, so we can really narrow the universe. And we did that for them and they said, that's good; please do that. They wanted to save money

too. So we sent them over to Renew Data, and we restored the catalogue tapes at a modest cost as you can see, of under \$10,000. And we gave them to them. And then they said, okay, thank you, that's helpful. We want the October 8 tapes. We said, all right, let's see what that's going to entail.

So we looked and we found that there were 855 tapes from October 2005 that contained files belonging to these 21 custodians that they wanted. And relying on that, our analysis, Ortho said, all right, here's what we want. We want 24 of your disaster recovery tapes. And as we say, it took us about 240 person hours just to get to this stage for which, of course, we're not charging them.

So we get the 24 disaster recovery tapes, we send them over to Renew Data to be restored. Now you'll see a footnote there. I think it gives you a sense of the scope of this matter. Footnote says that each disaster recovery tape, I have one here, demonstrative evidence, that each contains 50 gigabytes of data. And based on our estimates, 50 gigabytes represents approximately 1.2 million electronic files. That's a lot of electronic files. Those are like e-mails or word processing.

And so we restored them. We restored them again and Renew Data charged \$41,000 for that. A total so far of \$50,000. And by the way, Ortho said, we'll pay for that. They haven't to the best of my knowledge sent a check yet, but we

Argument - Griffinger

1 understand that they have committed to pay for that.

1.5

Well, that's where we are. By the time Renew Data finishes restoring the disaster recovery tapes.

What's remaining to be done to give Ortho what it has requested, we have to go to Epic. As you can see on the chart, they have to process the data, run keyword searches. Once again all designed to try to narrow down the universe of information that's going to ultimately be turned over to them. And keyword searches, privilege filters, try to identify duplicates.

And then what we do, we have to turn those documents over to the Amgen attorneys because they have to be reviewed for responsiveness to document requests, for privilege, for confidentiality, and for any necessary redactions. It's got to be done. It's been done by them with their document productions, but done by us. It's an absolute necessary step to accomplish what they want.

Have they demonstrated unlike so many of the cases, the federal cases, I note Mr. Haas did not rely on the key New Jersey State Court case that we've cited, the <u>Delta Financial</u> case, but all those cases talk about spoliation. They talk about missing e-mails. I'm sure Your Honor's familiar with all this electronic litigation that goes -- electronic ESI litigation that goes on. It really relates to, are we getting your documents or are we not? Have you done something? Have

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

is that they pay for them.

you destroyed them? Are they missing? Are they in some 1 fashion unavailable to us? And if that's the case, yeah. 2 we're not going to -- we, the seeker of the documents, are not 3 going to pay you for something you've done wrong. But here 4 there has been no suggestion, no showing of anything. In fact, 5 we've said, we think a lot of these things to be duplicates. 6 Many I'm sure will be. But they want them, so all we're asking

And that includes the attorney review, that includes the final step that you see on the chart there, that Epic has to convert these files into TIF images, Bates number them, designate them confidential if the attorneys say that they are, load them up and produce them to Ortho. It's an expensive process. We don't know what the costs of Epic are going to be or what the attorney time is going to be. We've done our best to very, very selectively assist in narrowing the universe of documents that they have requested. But this is their request, not our wrongdoing. No showing of anything improper.

So for that reason, we want to be reimbursed for the costs that we are incurring for achieving the result that they have requested. And I think as I said, the Delta Financial case makes it clear. I think we put that into our correspondence.

And one other thought and that is, do we ever waive the concept of attorneys' fees as Mr. Haas suggested, Mr. Walsh

in his correspondence said, all -- all we want are certain costs. The answer's no. In fact, on April 30th we wrote to Mr. Wang of the Patterson Belknap firm and said, this is going to be a substantial burden on Amgen. It will require Amgen to pay attorneys to review for responsiveness and privilege hundreds of thousands of pages of documents. The result of that effort likely will be the production of no new documents, or if any, a very small number of new documents. That's true then in April of 2007. It's true today. They knew there was no waiver. There is no suggestion that we were in any way not going to incur a cost that we sought reimbursement for for the attorney review.

That concludes my discussion of disaster recovery tapes situation, Your Honor.

Now let me talk about scheduling. And I'm going to go on a little bit longer than Mr. Haas, if Your Honor will indulge me because I think there is good reason to give Your Honor a good context on this.

When Mr. Timpone and Mr. Haas wrote to Your Honor on December 10th, two days before our conference, they wrote,
"Virtually all of Ortho's production was complete by October."
And they go on, "with the limited exception being Ortho's responses to Amgen's related incremental and overbroad demands designed solely to contrive grounds for delay" blah, blah, blah.

1.5

Mr. Haas talked about the perfect storm. I understand that situation with the one custodian, but the operative language here is telling Your Honor, "Virtually all of Ortho's production was complete by October."

Well, let's take a look, if I may hand up what has occurred since October. This chart is in reverse chronological order from the second page reading up from the bottom, other than the CRA matter, which I'll talk about in a minute, we show what has occurred since October.

And just scanning the chart that I've handed up, Your Honor can clearly see what production we have received since October. Including last Friday, another 136,000 documents, the very first item on the first page. And some documents we don't even know how many pages there are, but the documents we've gotten from Ortho since October, three-quarters of a million in pages and disks and other format.

CRA. CRA is Charles River Associates. I don't know if Your Honor is familiar with them. They are a consulting firm out of Boston. Ortho relies very heavily on CRA in doing all their contracting and strategizing about how to compete. And, of course, this case is about competition.

So we have Charles River Associates documents which in fact in the preliminary injunction phase we saw many, giving them strategy; here's what you should do to counter Amgen; here's our advice. And they generally follow it. So CRA is a

1 very important third party here.

1.5

Patterson Belknap represents them with respect to the subpoena that we served upon CRA because we want their documents. We know that they are a major motivator and instrumentality in the contracting and competitive activities of Ortho.

So when do we subpoen them? October 12th. As Your Honor can see from the bottom of the second page, we agree, we said we know this will take some time; we'll give you until December 15th, Patterson Belknap, to work with CRA, to produce the documents responsive to these subpoenas. We didn't get them on December 15th. We got them just a couple of weeks ago. And what did we get? 326 million -- 326,000 pages.

So without belaboring this, this chart demonstrates that since October when they protested that their document production was complete, we've received over a million pages of documents, and as recently as last week and the week before.

That's the production that we've received.

We need updated data. We've had some discussions with Ortho's counsel about updating the database information.

Why? I think you heard a little bit from both Mr. Whitney and Mr. Haas about the dynamics --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GRIFFINGER: -- of this marketplace and what's happened. The cutoff was January, I think January 8th of 2007.

I think everybody's told you that. It's Haas's December 31, it's virtually the same thing.

But what has happened since that cutoff date, in March of 2007, the Black Box warning was imposed upon both companies which changed the dynamics of the marketplace. In July -- on July 30th, 2000, there was something called the National Coverage Decision. And that's a decision by CMS, that's as everybody's told you, that's the outfit that sort of governs the Medicare reimbursement program.

In that decision a limited reimbursement for this class of drugs. That, again, had a major impact on the marketplace and on sales.

In November of 2007, there were label revisions and Ortho came out with a new agreement in November of 2007; and, subsequently, with a 4.8 percent price increase. And that's just in 2007. Now what's happened? What happened in the marketplace? I'm sorry to say for my client that the demand for these drugs has dropped by 50 percent. What was a growing market has dropped down to approximately 50 percent of what it was the year before. That's a huge see change in a competitive marketplace.

What has happened even since? Today as we sit here, and Mr. Haas is well aware of this, Amgen has rolled out a new contract effective today. Again, a new change in the marketplace.

In March, next month, there is going to be a meeting of ODAC. That's O-D-A-C. That's the Oncologic Drug Advisory Committee. That's a committee that advises the FDA about the safety and efficacy of drugs. They're meeting with respect to these drugs, Procrit, Aranesp, and Epogen. They're going to take a good look at safety and efficacy which has been in the papers and has been the subject of some discussions that Your Honor may be familiar with. I think we mentioned it last time when we were in chambers with you.

Nobody knows what ODAC will do or recommend to the FDA or what the FDA will adopt following March -- the March meeting and presentations. As I say, I give you this background because it is such a dynamic and changing and fluid marketplace.

All of these things have impacts upon competition.

Now why do I give you that background? Because we want updated databases of information on sales and costs and other material information that will go into the expert's review of whether or not there is an antitrust violation in this marketplace.

Experts cannot opine on data that is stale and we have discussed this with counsel. I think we have a tentative agreement. I'm not going to put words in their mouth, that we'll update the databases, the critical databases through year end 2007. We would like it updated through June 30 of this year because the experts are not going to be putting in their

reports in our view until after that, and we'll need that current information. And you will see when I hand up our proposed schedule that that is what we seek. And that's the crucial, that's the guts of this case, these databases, the costs and the revenue and discount rebate information.

So I'm giving you the context of why we do that. How does that tie into the schedule? Well, because of the, we politely call it, tardy document production that I've given you on a chart, because of the database updated needed, that's two points. Let me give you a couple more and I'll try to do this quickly.

Last night, last night we received electronically the general ledger of Ortho. The general ledger has all the key sales cost information. We are still trying to work out with Ortho a substitute for plunging into the general ledger and its intricate detail. We haven't looked at it because it came in about seven o'clock last night electronically, and I quit about that hour I think last night. Well, actually, I didn't. I didn't look at the general ledger.

We also got in last night a privilege log. We've exchanged privilege logs. This is an important point if I may make it. And that is, in the privilege log that we received from Ortho last night, there were 47,976 entries. Now I know Your Honor really wants to do an in-camera review of that.

THE COURT: Can't wait.

MR. GRIFFINGER: But we -- we are not there; and, hopefully, we'll never be there. But in that log, there are 34,250 documents which were withheld entirely on the basis of privilege, 13,750 documents were redacted on the basis of privilege. More than 4,000 documents have a blank author field and 21,887 have entirely blank recipient fields.

And we just printed out about 20 pages of that log, not a random sample because we printed this out by asking for author unknown and recipient unidentified. And if I may hand up to Your Honor what we are facing with this privilege log. It think you will see from this that it's going to be very difficult for us to test this privilege log because we can't take the deposition of the author or the recipient to find out if it's truly confidential.

Unlike the argument you just heard about Mr. Hansen's deposition where he was asked about documents, thumbing through this, a couple of names of CCs are mentioned, but other than that, we draw a blank.

So this is going to be a problem not for today, but it's going to be a problem and we will meet and confer and see how far we can get.

We still have some issues on redactions. They unredacted 150,000 documents which we have to re-review. We still have some specially specifically identified document issues that we're trying to work through. Again, trying to

keep all this off -- off your docket. But nonetheless things that are going on that you should know about.

And let me talk about the depositions, because Mr.

Haas said, we've -- they've started depositions. Your Honor,

we had an agreement of 25 depositions per side. As I think

Your Honor recalls, we had a little dispute about something and

we resolved it. I don't know whether it was with Your Honor in

chambers, or whether we did it in the room next door here, but

we agreed. Okay, one more per side, and unless Your Honor has

an objection, we have agreed to 26 and 26.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GRIFFINGER: Now they've taken about five. We haven't taken any because we have noticed several, and they're on the boards very quickly, but we wanted to get the document production complete as we've said to you many times, and we've put out a 30(b)(6) notice. That 30(b)(6) notice went out on January 9th and they responded and identified people who would be the representatives of Ortho to tell us who would talk about which subjects.

We got that response on January 28th, earlier this week, I guess that's Monday of this week. And they named eight people, and that's, exactly, of course, what we wanted to know who these folks are, so we can get going on it. And, of course, our next step was, okay, when are they available, these eight people? I have an e-mail that came in Wednesday saying,

three of these people will be available on the following dates:
February 14th, March 7, March 13. That's three of the five,
two in March, one or two days before the present deadline for
fact discovery. That's going to make life a little difficult
for us to complete discovery by March 15th.

So if everybody takes the allowed depositions, we're talking about a remaining number of about 47 depositions, and we have 29 business days between now and the current deadline. And we've done double tracking before, but that is really unreasonable, unfair, and prejudicial to us who have just received documents. Who still have issues going -- just got a privilege log, just got a general ledger for all these things we think -- we don't have a trial date. Judge Chesler has not set a trial date, and there's no prejudice to extending the discovery schedule.

We're not asking for any change in the trial date or pretrial date which has not yet been set. That's up to Your Honor and Judge Chesler. What we're asking for is an extension of discovery, so that we can get the information rationally, so that we can get updated information to our experts, so that the reports are going to be meaningful in the environment, the dynamic and changing environment that we are in.

And for that reason I'd like to hand up to Your Honor a proposed schedule that we sent to Mr. Haas. There's one change that I'd like to call to Your Honor's attention. We

57 Argument - Griffinger said update the data through March 30 in the one we sent to Mr. 1 Haas, but we -- we'd like to update the data through June 30 2 for the reasons I've said. So I'll give you Version 2 which is 3 virtually the same, except for the first entry asking for --4 not that. 5 All we're asking for, Your Honor, here, and I don't 6 think it's irrational at all, and I know there's always a 7 temptation when we ask for something, and they resist, to be 8 solemnonic about and try to say, okay, I'll go somewhere in 9 between. I hope Your Honor respects the fact that all we're 10 asking for is a two-and-a-half-month extension on fact 11 discovery and dates that flow from that. 12 And here's my problem. Your Honor has said that you 13 were going to reconvene with us on February 29th if necessary. 14 That gets very close to the existing March 15th fact discovery 15 deadline. So I can't ask Your Honor to rule, but I would like 16 some indication from Your Honor that we are not going to have 17 to notice 49 -- 47 depositions between now and March 15th. And 18 I hope that we can at least get some indication of that today. 19 20 Thank you. MR. HAAS: If I may briefly? 21 THE COURT: Mr. Haas. 22 23 MR. HAAS: Briefly? THE COURT: Very, very briefly. 24 MR. HAAS: Okay. 25

The top half is the conversion.

Argument - Haas

the chart, we can create one of these for every single document

and representations stated, because I'm sure you're aware of

MR. HAAS: Your Honor, first of all with respect to

I'm pretty clear on these issues here.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2122

23

24

25

MR. HAAS: The bottom half is what pertains to every single document in this case. Every single one. They want us

the litigation experience.

single document in this case. Every single one. They want us to pay for what every other document -- they want a special

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

every other single document case. That's contrary to the law

of contract defining agreement. The case wasn't in New Jersey case, it was New York State Supreme Court case. That case

shifting because of the --

THE COURT: The <u>Delta</u> case.

MR. HAAS: Yes, the <u>Delta Financial</u> case.

there was -- there was not an issue with respect to cost

exemption for their backup tape files that is different from

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. HAAS: The party agreed up front to pay. The key to that case was whether they were entitled to discovery at all from backup tapes.

So this issue wasn't even on the table. That case is inapposite. It doesn't apply. It doesn't govern.

Respect to duplicates by the way, there will be

Argument - Haas

nothing duplicative about this. The vendor as you should be aware, screens duplicative e-mails and files. All we're getting is what's new. That's the only thing that we're -- there's going to be a review of only what's new.

With respect to the production and whether we we've been dilatory. Your Honor, we have been doing exactly what we said we would do. We -- the 400,000 pages were from Mr. Haney (phonetic). That's the one custodian that was delayed. We explained why there was. They still had 30 dep -- 30 custodians they could have proceeded with.

The other documents were already produced. We unredacted them. So we're just taking the redactions away. That was less than one percent. Less than one percent of the total pages. You can't start your 30(b)(6) witnesses in October when we did because of less than one percent? That's not a valid point whatsoever.

And, indeed, when you get to that 30(b)(6) notice, which if you take a look at it, Your Honor, I gave it to Your Honor, it's extraordinarily broad. Why not serve that when we did back in October? Then you wouldn't be running into these self-created deadlines. This is all stuff imposed. We have done everything every step of the way.

The general ledger, it wasn't produced yesterday for the first time. It was produced months ago, after we in May of last year had to go into court to get an order to exchange date

Argument - Haas

of time of that. In the fall, Magistrate Falk said, Amgen, extend your general ledger data. They took another month to do We exchanged general ledger databases way back in the fall.

5

6

7

8

We in fact produced it in the manner in which it was maintained. Amgen came back and said, no, no, no, we want it in a different manner. We said, we don't have it in that manner, but we can retain people to actually program that. But Amgen, you could do the same thing. They said, no, no, no. We want you to do it. So at our cost, we went out and we created a new database which we produced to them. So we've done it

9 10

12

11

13

14 15

16

17

18

20

19

21 22

23

24

25

twice. It's not been a delay on our part.

You see, this is the quandary we're in, Your Honor. We are opening our doors, we are doing everything to give discovery, and every time we give additional stuff and they don't, we get penalized because they say, well, look, we just It came in because we are opening our doors. We are doing what everybody says we should.

We go to the Court, the Court says, unredact. We unredact. We give it. And now they say, oh, we need a delay because it's less than one percent of the documents? It's time to get this case to trial. The delay that they're asking for here is not two and a half months, it's another five months. We're pushing off the dispositive motion period to the beginning of 2009. That means we're not having a trial until

```
61
                      Argument - Haas / Griffinger
    at least mid 2009.
1
              Your Honor, you know what the real issue is here?
2
    The issue has nothing to do with discovery and discovery
3
    schedules. McDermott, Will & Emery is trying a case out in the
4
    Ninth Circuit. That case is the Cascade Financial case. It
5
    uses -- it has adopted a different standard than the Third
6
    Circuit. Amgen doesn't like the LaCage (phonetic) case and
7
    this standard. They don't like this Court's rule of law.
8
    They're hoping that case gets brought up. It's now undone
9
    before the Ninth Circuit.
10
              They want to try to move that case, get it to the
11
    Supreme Court, hoping to change the law of this circuit.
12
    That's what this delay is all about. That's what we're dealing
1.3
    with here. This case should not be driven by their hopes and
14
    expectations and now in the Ninth Circuit.
1.5
              Thank you, Your Honor.
16
              MR. GRIFFINGER: Your Honor, I must object to that
17
    last part. I hope Your Honor will disregard it.
18
              Thank you, Your Honor.
19
20
              As far as the general ledger that was produced
    earlier, here's a copy of it.
21
              THE COURT: Thank you.
22
23
              MR. GRIFFINGER: I rest -- I rest my case.
              MR. HAAS: You saw this last time, Your Honor.
24
    could print out a copy of every single page of the general
25
```

ledger that Amgen produced that looks just as jumbled. This is data. It's TIF data produced with codes. We run it into a database and you can use it. It's exactly what came out of our

MR. GRIFFINGER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.

regular course of business production.

1.5

At this time, while I understand Mr. Griffinger was interested in getting some kind of indication from the Court as to the scheduling piece, I'm not prepared to do that at this particular moment.

I did want to hear from both sides as to what the salient points were before making that decision. I'm going to ask both sides if you have not done so already, and you may have to submit proposed forms of order with regard to the arguments presented here today,

I do still plan on proceeding as I set forth at the outset, and that is to allow you to address the one issue. I really don't think that we're going to have to have oral argument on that; however, I at least wanted both sides to fairly address the issue, so that we could have everything encompassed in one or in one ruling.

What I may do with regard to the scheduling component is, extract that one issue and address that as early as possible prior to resolving the other matters, okay?

MR. GRIFFINGER: That would be very helpful.

Court Decision 63

THE COURT: Let me also say this, Counsel, I really appreciate the quality and the caliber of representation here today, but please no one submit anything further on the issues that were argued here today. I don't want any other submissions between now and the time that I rule on this matter. Okay? MR. GRIFFINGER: Just --THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel. MR. HAAS: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Have a great day. MR. WHITNEY: Your Honor, would you like a separate proposed forms of order on the schedule versus the two other issues that are before you? THE COURT: That would be very helpful. Thank you very much. I would like that. Thank you. MR. WHITNEY: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. MR. GRIFFINGER: Thank you, Your Honor. (Proceedings concluded at 12:15 p.m.) I, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings on February 1, 2008, 10:45 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. in the above-entitled

02/19/08 Date

matter.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

\$/ Lisa Mullen
Lisa A. Mullen
KLJ Transcription Service